

THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF PARANDRA  
(COL. CERAMBYCIDAE).

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The two species, *ampliceps* and *gravidula*, described by the late Colonel Casey are omitted from the following table as I was unable to identify with certainty either one in my material, and remarks on them will be found below.

KEY TO PARANDRA.

1. Onychium distinct, with two setae (paronychiae), one on each side of apex; anterior intercoxal process straight between the coxae, feebly arcuate and distinctly prolonged behind; eyes not emarginate internally; anterior margin of prothorax strongly oblique on each side near anterior angles; form relatively narrow and depressed; prothorax and elytra rather sparsely and finely punctate ..... *polita*
- Onychium absent; intercoxal process distinctly arcuate and not prolonged behind the coxae; eyes emarginate internally; anterior margin of prothorax almost straight to the angles. Form broader and more convex; punctuation of prothorax and elytra variable ..... 2
2. Punctuation of elytra exceedingly fine and sparse, almost invisible, punctures on prothorax distinct, moderately large, sparse on the disk but more numerous at sides ..... 4
- Punctuation of elytra distinct, equal or subequal to that on the prothorax ..... 3
3. Subapical transverse impression of prothorax absent in the male, but very distinct and not interrupted at middle in female ..... *brunnea*
- Subapical impression of prothorax distinct but interrupted at middle in the male; larger with relatively finer punctuation of prothorax and elytra but mandibles more coarsely and closely punctate than in *brunnea*; female unknown. **marginicollis**
4. Subapical impression of prothorax in the male distinct but narrowly interrupted at middle; mandibles of male rather sparsely punctate with moderate punctures. Subapical impression of prothorax in the female absent at middle but distinct and generally deeply impressed on each side for about one-third the width of the margin ..... **punctillata**

*Parandra polita* Say.

This species, which is more elongate and less convex than

*brunnea*, will be readily known by the characters given in the table.

It was described by Say from Indiana and is recorded in the Leng catalogue from the Southern States, Texas and Arizona. It occurs also in different localities in Mexico and Central America.

*Parandra brunnea* Fab.

Our well-known and common species is a variable insect, especially in regard to the form of prothorax and head, and it also varies greatly in size. Thomson in *Physics*, 1867, pp. 114-116, described five species based mainly on the form of prothorax and two of these from single females. They are nothing else than individual variation and are properly placed as synonyms of *brunnea* in our lists. The mandibles of the males generally have three more or less distinct teeth on the inner edge, one near apex, one near middle and one a little below base, the last two are occasionally more or less confluent. Two large males, however, one from Wisconsin and the other from Ithaca, N. Y., have the mandibles more slender and relatively longer, bidentate only, the upper tooth entirely wanting but as they do not possess any other distinctive character, I consider them at present as aberrations of *brunnea*.

It is apparently a widely distributed species if all the localities given in the Leng catalogue are correct, though I have before me two specimens from the Nat. Museum collection, kindly loaned by Mr. Fisher, which are labelled "Ariz."

*Parandra ampliceps* Casey.

The main characters separating this species from *brunnea*, as given by its describer, are the larger eyes and the carina along the anterior face of the hind tibiae much nearer the inner than the outer edge. This latter character is apparently not only variable but also varies in the same specimen if viewed from different angles. The subapical transverse impression of prothorax is absent in the male and distinct but interrupted at middle in the females in the types, also in *gravidula* as Mr. Fisher kindly informed me, and therefore both would go with *brunnea* in my table.

I have two males, one from North Carolina and one from Long Island, N. Y., and also several females, which I place here with a little doubt. It seems to me that *ampliceps* is a more strongly developed form of *brunnea* and would perhaps be better placed as a variety of the latter than as a distinct species.

*Parandra gravidula* Casey.

This species is differentiated by its describer from *brunnea*

by the stouter form, the antennae not quite so long as the width of the head—much longer than the width of the head in *brunnea*—margin of epistoma abruptly dentiform at the middle—gradually and feebly anteriorly prominent medially in *brunnea*.

Casey's specimens were from Pennsylvania and westward and he says that it is abundant, while he apparently had only one male from New York of what he determined as Fabricius' *brunnea*. In my material I could not find a single specimen in which the antennae are shorter than the width of the head. The prominent or dentiform process at middle of anterior margin of epistoma, however, is variable and if Casey was correct in the measurement of the antennae, *gravidula* should be considered a variety of *brunnea*, otherwise as a synonym.

#### **Parandra marginicollis** n. sp.

Form and color as in *brunnea* but generally larger than that species, prothorax at anterior margin with a more or less distinct transverse impression, deeply impressed laterally but gradually becoming shallower toward middle, where it is obsolete; punctuation of head, prothorax and elytra much finer than in *brunnea*. Length, mandibles excluded, 14–22 mm.

Two specimens from Los Angeles Co., Calif., in the Dietz collection of which the largest one (22 mm.) is considered the type and two specimens in the National Museum collection, one from Los Angeles Co., Calif. (Coquilett), the other from S. Bernadino Mts., Calif. (C. C. Zeus), paratypes.

Only males have been seen.

#### **Parandra punctillata** n. sp.

Form and color of *brunnea*, but with very fine sparse, nearly invisible, small punctuation of elytra which is more evident at sides; prothorax more distinctly punctate with larger punctures.

*Male*: Prothorax near anterior margin with a shallow transverse impression, which is more or less interrupted at middle.

*Female*: The transverse anterior impression of prothorax distinct at sides but broadly interrupted at middle. Length, mandibles excluded, 15–20 mm.

Male type and female allotype from Sta, Catalina Mts., Arizona (Christman coll.), in the National Museum; paratypes from Prescott, Arizona, in the Brooklyn Museum.

Described from three males and three females, two of the latter have the interrupted transverse impression of prothorax very deep at sides, in the other specimen the impression is more faint.